

# Landmark Legislation of the Committee on Science and Technology

## 85<sup>th</sup> Congress

National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 PL: 85-568  
*(Congress has amended the act several times, but this legislation created NASA out of the original National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. The legislation laid out the manned space programs of the 1960s and 1970s and the possibility of international efforts. It also included guidelines for the protection of intellectual property.)*

NASA Authorization: Construction Authority PL: 85-657  
*(This legislation provided the funds for NASA to begin constructing facilities at the Goddard and Beltsville Space Centers in Maryland.)*

## 86<sup>th</sup> Congress

NASA Authorization Act, 1960 PL: 86-45  
*(This act set in place the committee's oversight authority of NASA's manned space operations and ensured the timely completion of each program.)*

National Science Foundation Act of 1950, Amendment  
PL: 86-232  
*(President Truman signed the original act of 1950 into act (81-507) to create the Foundation and the National Science Board to oversee the federal funding and promotion of research in the sciences. This new act permitted NSF to present scholarships and expands the Board's work to include international projects.)*

## 87<sup>th</sup> Congress

NASA Act of 1958, Amendment: National Aeronautics and Space Council PL: 87-26  
*(This legislation amended the original act and named the vice president as the chairman of the Council instead of having the president listed as its head.)*

NASA Authorization Act, 1963 PL: 87-584  
*(The government removed GSA from management of NASA's facilities.)*

## 88<sup>th</sup> Congress

Standards of Electrical and Photometric Measurements,  
Amendment to Act of July 21, 1950 PL: 88-165  
*(An act of minor significance dealing with a word change in light intensity, but it is important because it was the Committee's first use of its jurisdictional authority.)*

## **89<sup>th</sup> Congress**

NASA Authorization Act, 1967 PL: 89-528

*(For the first time, the Committee included information concerning the dispensing of research grants by geographical regions, which would be of major importance to each Member and the citizens in their districts.)*

## **90<sup>th</sup> Congress**

NASA Authorization Act, 1968 PL: 90-67

*(In response to the fire that killed the three astronauts of Apollo 1, this legislation created an Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel.)*

Fire Research and Safety Act of 1968 PL: 90-259

*(The Committee established its jurisdiction concerning fire safety and research programs under the National Bureau of Standards (1901-1988), and subsequently under the National Institute of Standards and Technology (1988-Present). The act also set up a research grant program and the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control.)*

Standard Reference Data Act PL: 90-396

*(The act sets standards for all products involved in commerce through the National Bureau of Standards/National Institute of Standards and Technology.)*

Metric Study PL: 90-472

*(With most of the world adopting the metric system, the Committee employed its jurisdictional powers and began a feasibility study with the purpose of converting America from the English to the metric system of measurement.)*

## **91<sup>st</sup> Congress**

NASA Authorization Act, 1970 PL: 91-119

*(This legislation addresses a conflict of interest issue dealing with personnel who leave the agency and are hired by nonfederal contractors.)*

## **92<sup>nd</sup> Congress**

National Bureau of Standards Act of March 3, 1901,

Amendment PL: 92-317

*(Congress amended the original organic act in order to let NBS (NIST) personnel take part in educational programs and deal with all levels of state, local, and international governmental offices.)*

Technology Assessment Act of 1972 PL: 92-484

*(The legislative branch created the Office of Technology Assessment with the objective of providing Congress with expert advice on science and technological issues. With the change in majority leadership in 1995, the Republicans disbanded it.)*

## 93<sup>rd</sup> Congress

### Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration

Act of 1974 PL: 93-409

*(As the first piece of legislation to come out of the Energy subcommittee, this act predates the Committee's jurisdiction by several months, but did include issues under the responsibility of NASA, NSF, and NBS. It is the first in a wide series of energy related acts that will come before the Committee during the next several years.)*

### Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act PL: 93-410

*(Congressman Mike McCormack worked on this in tandem with the Committee's work on the Solar Energy act. It was another example of the importance of energy research following the oil crisis of 1973.)*

### Solar Energy Research, Dev., and Demo. Act PL: 93-473

*(The act created one office to oversee all solar energy projects, and it predates the Energy Research Development Administration, which Congress approved in October 1974.)*

### Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 PL: 93-498

*(This legislation created the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration under the Department of Commerce and the Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, MD. This area of authority is currently under FEMA.)*

### Fed. Nonnuclear Energy R. and D. Act of 1974 PL: 93-577

*(This is considered to be one of the most important pieces of legislation passed by the 93<sup>rd</sup> Congress because it created an energy program similar to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and 1954. It would come under the auspices of the Committee in the 94<sup>th</sup> Congress through its new jurisdictional authority.)*

## 94<sup>th</sup> Congress

### NASA Authorization Act, 1976 PL: 94-39

*(With the end of the Apollo program, this act expanded NASA's area of operations to include atmospheric studies and the earth's environment.)*

### Metric Conversion Act of 1975 PL: 94-168

*(Although a national mandatory metric conversion was politically impossible, this legislation attempted a voluntary conversion and created the U.S. Metric Board, which President Reagan later abolished.)*

### Energy Research and Development Administration

Authorization, 1976 PL: 94-187

*(Under jurisdictional area 11 in House Rules X, the Committee took the lead in this energy act during the crisis*

*of the 1970s, which included the work of three subcommittees: Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration (Fossil Fuels), Energy Research, Development and Demonstration, and Environment and the Atmosphere.)*

National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 PL: 94-282

*(Established under President Kennedy and abolished by President Nixon, Congress reestablished the office of Science Advisor along with the Office of Science and Technology Policy. In conjunction with the White House office, the legislation also established the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology, which was charged with the responsibility to manage the science programs throughout the government. Congress has direct control of this office in the White House.)*

Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, and Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976 PL: 94-413

*(Congress and the Committee promoted research into alternative forms of power and propulsion, which failed to meet its expected goals due to limited electrical and battery technology.)*

Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1976 PL: 94-475

*(The legislation began in the Environment and the Atmosphere subcommittee and was the initial annual authority to develop research programs under the Noise Control; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide; Public Health Service's environmental activities of the Clean Air Act; Water Pollution Control; and Solid Waste Disposal Acts.)*

Nat. Weather Modification Policy Act of 1976 PL: 94-490

*(This act was the Committee's first use of its jurisdictional authority granted in area 12 under House Rule X during the 93<sup>rd</sup> Congress to enact policy relating to the National Weather Service.)*

Resource Conservation and Rec. Act of 1976 PL: 94-580

*(Congress debated this new environmental legislation, part of which was referred to the Committee under jurisdictional rule 11 passed during the 93<sup>rd</sup> Congress. The subcommittee on Environment and the Atmosphere reviewed the research aspects of the act while the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce considered the remaining parts of the act.)*

## **95<sup>th</sup> Congress**

National Energy Act of 1978 PL: 95-617-621

*(In response to the energy crisis of 1973, the Committee supported other House Committees to pass this congressional legislation.)*

**Energy Research and Development Administration**

**Authorization, 1977 PL: 95-39**

*(Realizing the energy problems of declining supplies, the Committee acted to promote conservation and introduce new forms of energy at the earliest opportunity.)*

**Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 PL: 95-124**

*(Put forth by Chairman George E. Brown, Jr., the legislation established an ongoing interagency research program, NEHRP.)*

**Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration**

**Authorization Act of 1978 PL: 95-155**

*(The legislation was the committee's first authorization of EPA.)*

**Department of Energy Act of 1978 PL: 95-238**

*(This was the Committee's first legislation dealing with its new jurisdictional mandate concerning nuclear power and a wide range of energy sciences.)*

**National Ocean Pollution Research and Development and**

**Monitoring Planning Act of 1978 PL: 95-273**

*(As environmental issues developed in the 1970s into a major concern for a large number of people, especially the dumping of waste along the northeast coast, Congressman John Wydler from New York pushed for the passage of this legislation.)*

**National Climate Program Act PL: 95-367**

*(Preliminary work on this legislation began in 1976 and was completed in 1978. The Committee initiated an overall review of weather and environmental issues and the impact and implications of human activities.)*

**Solar Photovoltaic Energy Research, Development, and**

**Demonstration Act of 1978 PL: 95-590**

*(Chairman McCormack supported this reauthorization of the program for the conversion of solar energy into electricity.)*

**Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 PL: 95-541**

*(Because of NSF's and NOAA's longstanding interest in the Arctic and Antarctic dating back to the International Geophysical Year during 1957, the Committee has taken a great interest in their programs and many of the members and staff have participated in a number of on-sight inspections.)*

**96<sup>th</sup> Congress**

**Energy Security Act PL: 96-294**

*(After several years of work dealing with energy issues concerning the conversion of coal into synthetic fuels, the Committee in conjunction with the Committees on Agriculture, Banking, and Commerce passed one of the most important acts during this Congress.)*

**Additional Energy Issues during the 96<sup>th</sup> Congress**

Ocean Thermal Energy Conservation Research, Development, and Demonstration Act PL: 96-310

Wind Energy Systems Act of 1980 PL: 96-345

Magnetic Fusion Energy Act of 1980 PL: 96-386

Methane Transportation Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1980 PL: 96-512

Nuclear Safety Research, Development and Demonstration Act of 1980 PL: 96-567

*(The Committee dealt with a wide range of energy legislation as a result of the 1979 gas crisis.)*

Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation

Act of 1980 PL: 96-480

*(Congressman George Brown worked to pass this legislation, which President Carter promoted to develop a network of cooperative technical programs. It also established a policy of technical transfer within many government agencies.)*

**97<sup>th</sup> Congress**

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 PL: 97-35

*(Due to the fact that President Reagan threatened not to sign any new spending legislation, this act became a means to get around a veto threat and obtain a three year budget for DOE instead of the usual annual budget, and it also provided a means to continue funding the fire and earthquake programs.)*

Small Business Innovation Dev. Act of 1982 PL: 97-219

*(As part of the movement by the government to get private business more involved with research and development programs, this legislation created a set-aside of more than \$100 million per year, which has presently grown to almost \$2 billion. This program is the largest of its type and is co-administered with the Committee on Small Business.)*

Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 PL: 97-425

*(After the abolishment of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Committee became deeply involved in the problem of waste disposal. Working in concert with the committees on Energy and the Interior, a compromise was put in place to deal with establishing a repository, the type and place of which has still not been finalized.)*

## 98<sup>th</sup> Congress

Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984 PL: 98-373

*(Six years after the passage of the Antarctica Conservation Act (see Public Law 95-541) the Committee extended NSF's role to include the Arctic.)*

Education for Economic Security Act PL: 98-377

*(Referred to the Committee by the Education Committee, this legislation was an effort to integrate NSF activities with teacher and curriculum programs at both the elementary and secondary levels.)*

National Cooperative Research Act 1984 PL: 98-462

*(As part of an antitrust action and one of the most important acts to improve competition, the Committee, operating in conjunction with the Judiciary Committee, developed legislation that removed much of the legal obstacles that deterred joint lab projects. This act marked the decline of the large research facilities and an expanded number of smaller companies.)*

Commercial Space Launch Act PL: 98-575

*(In the Committee's first actions in this arena, it enacted legislation to create a partnership between commercial enterprises interested in the exploration and utilization of space and the government, which would transfer technology and make facilities available for launches that complied with international laws.)*

Trademark Clarification Act of 1984 PL: 98-620

*(This legislation was an adjustment to the Lanham Trademark Act (15 U.S.C. 1064(c) of 1946, the Bayh-Dole Amendment to the Patent and Trademark Laws (PL 96-517), and the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act (PL 96-512). These acts radically altered the relationships between private and federal labs and the definition of intellectual property.)*

## 99<sup>th</sup> Congress

National Bureau of Standards Authorization Act for

Fiscal Year 1986 PL: 99-73

*(In an effort to boost the NBS, the Committee raised its budget and established its investigative role in the safety of bridges and other structures.)*

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985:

Title VI PL: 99-272

*(To ensure the full budgeting of NOAA on an annual basis, the Committee sought to include its budget in this type of omnibus act.)*

National Science Foundation Authorization Act for

Fiscal Year 1987 PL: 99-383

*(This was the important pieces of legislation that would promote the networking of powerful computers, which would be the precursor of the Internet.)*

**Superfund Amend. and Reauth. Act of 1986 PL: 99-499**  
*(Under EPA's administration, Congress passed The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act in 1980 in response to the Love Canal emergency. The new act allowed the government to establish research programs under EPA's control as part of the CERCLA.)*

**Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986 PL: 99-502**  
*(This act was a means to require the Reagan Administration to revive the Stevenson-Wydler Act (PL96-480) and establish Cooperative Research and Development Agreements. The objective of the legislation was to create an exchange of technology and grants from the federal government to private industry.)*

## **100<sup>th</sup> Congress**

**Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Improvement Act of 1987 PL: 100-107**

*(Chairman Fuqua wished to establish a National Quality Award under NBS/NIST that would be equal to any other national award and be prestigious enough for the president to present. With the death of Commerce Secretary Baldrige, Congress named the award after him.)*

**Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 PL: 100-203**  
*(This legislation was used as a means to enact several important amendments dealing with nuclear waste policies and storage, and the act put forward the possible utilization of the Yucca Mountain site in Nevada as a permanent storage facility, which has never been resolved.)*

**Computer Security Act of 1987 PL: 100-235**  
*(Due to computer security concerns, NSA sought the adoption of Security Decision Directive 145, which would encompass the security issues of all military and civilian systems. The legislation placed all civilian computer standards under the control of NBS/NIST.)*

**Omnibus Trade and Competitive. Act of 1988 PL: 100-418**  
*(Chairman Roe oversaw the passage of this legislation that renamed the NBS, the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Included in the act was a new organic act, the establishment of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, Advanced Technology Programs, and National Advisory Committee on Semiconductor R&D. Also, despite opposition at the presidential level, the legislation stated that the preferred system of measurement was the metric system.)*

National Institute of Standards and Technology Authorization Act PL: 100-519

*(This first authorization for NIST established a new structure for the Institute's technical programs and included the legal foundation for its organic act.)*

Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988 PL: 100-680

*(With the national steel industry unable to perform its own research, Congressman Walgren from Pennsylvania worked for the passage of this legislation, which called for the Department of Energy to help find ways to reduce energy costs. Congressman Luján of New Mexico was able to include the aluminum industry in the act.)*

National Superconductivity and Competitiveness Act of 1988 PL: 100-697

*(With the high cost and relative inefficient means of transmitting electrical energy, the Committee passed this legislation in an effort to pursue research into finding high efficiency transmission materials with the added feature of the materials remaining at a low temperature. After two decades of research, the goal has never been achieved, but some advances have had limited commercial applications.)*

## **101<sup>st</sup> Congress**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990-1991 PL: 101-189

*(Under CRADA program, members of the Committee were made conferees on this defense authorization legislation dealing with the relationship between government owned labs operated by contractors.)*

Fire Safe Cigarette Act PL: 101-352

*(With the Committee's jurisdiction over NBS/NIST and a strong interest in fire issues, this legislation charged the NIST to do studies on the ignition of cigarettes and the behavior of smokers.)*

Oil Pollution Act of 1990 PL: 101-380

*(Working with several other committees, the Committee developed legislation that called upon the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute, which would perform environmental R&D on the characteristics and types of oil spills and the use of various methods to contain and diminish their impact on the flora and fauna.)*

The Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990 PL: 101-549

*(This legislation was an update, which takes place approximately every ten years, and is primarily focused on R&D programs.)*

The Spark M. Matsunaga Hydrogen Research, Development and Demonstration Act of 1990 PL: 101-566

*(Due to the continuing interest in developing new non-petroleum forms of energy, Chairmen Brown and Walker worked on this legislation to promote research into methods of storage and use. This program has seen a large infusion of funds under President George H. Bush.)*

The Excellence in Mathematics, Science, and Engineering Education Act of 1990 PL: 101-589

*(In keeping with the Committee's longstanding interest in science based educational activities, this legislation establishes additional programs that are currently under the America COMPETES Act of 2007.)*

Fastener Quality Act PL: 101-592

*(This legislation came to the Committee because of its jurisdiction dealing with weights and measures, NBS/NIST, and the oversight of labs that test the quality of fasteners.)*

The Global Change Research Act of 1990 PL: 101-606

*(The Committee has a long record of interest in global climate issues and also serves as a coordinator between the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Federal Coordinating Committee on Science, Engineering, and Technology through its jurisdictional authority.)*

Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990

PL: 101-624

*(Although the subject of the jurisdiction of other committees, this legislation became part of the Committee's work because it dealt with the impact of climate change on food production.)*

The Hotel-Motel Fire Safety Act PL: 101-591

*(After a fire at the DuPont Plaza Hotel in San Juan, which caused the death of approximately 100 people in part because of the lack of sprinklers, the Committee through its jurisdiction on fire issues helped pass this legislation. This act restricted any government employee from using or staying in a facility without a sprinkler system.)*

## **102<sup>nd</sup> Congress**

High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 PL: 102-194

*(This legislation called for the organized development of high output computers. The Office of Science and Technology Policy in the White House would oversee the interagency program.)*

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency

Act of 1991 PL: 102-240

*(The Committee's jurisdictional authority was extended for the first time to include surface transportation. Chairman Norm Mineta led the subcommittee hearings. Mineta*

*would become Secretary of Commerce in 2000-2001 and then Secretary of Transportation 2001-2006.)*

American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991 PL: 102-245

*(This legislation established NIST as the repository of all federal publications dealing with technologies. It also allowed federal research labs to give their old or surplus computer hardware to educational institutions.)*

Scientific and Advanced Tech. Act of 1992 PL: 102-476

*(This act was an effort by the Committee to improve technical and scientific programs at two-year colleges.)*

Energy Policy Act of 1992 PL: 102-486

*(With the cooperation of several other committees, this important energy legislation of the 1990s included the Committee's contribution of allowing non-government organizations to enrich uranium by the establishment of the U.S. Enrichment Corporation. Electric car technology was put forward again in the hope that private enterprise could be persuaded to develop new methods of storing electricity.)*

Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act of 1992 PL: 102-564

*(This act was a reorganization of SBIR to increase its commercial programs and established the Small Business Technology Transfer, which would interact with national and academic labs.)*

### **103<sup>rd</sup> Congress**

National Defense Authorization Acts, 1993 and 1994

PL: 103-160 and 103-337

*(With the executive and legislative branches under Democratic control, much of the work on these acts went through appropriations acts in a rather informal manner. The major impact of this legislation was the transfer of a large amount of defense funds to civilian areas of the budget.)*

### **104<sup>th</sup> Congress**

National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995

PL: 104-113

*(Ever since the establishment of the Committee, intellectual property rights had been an important issue. Through this legislation, these rights were spelled out in more detail under CRADA program.)*

Hydrogen Futures Act of 1996 PL: 104-271

*(This act was another attempt to create more interest and research in the uses of fuel cells and hydrogen.)*

Saving in Construction Act of 1996 PL: 104-289

*(While the government had failed to convert completely to the metric system, this act was designed to help reduce the cost of federal projects.)*

### **105<sup>th</sup> Congress**

Commission on the Advancement of Women in Science, Engineering, and Technology Development Act PL: 105-255  
*(Chairwoman Morella of the Technology subcommittee put forth this act in response to the low number of women in scientific fields. The leadership at NSF and NIST also supported this effort.)*

Commercial Space Act of 1998 PL: 105-303  
*(Republican leadership in its efforts to shrink the role of government sought to expand the share private companies played in the operations at NASA and the construction of the space station.)*

Next Generation Internet Research Act of 1998 PL: 105-305  
*(With the explosion in the development and use of the Internet, this legislation removed from NSF the responsibility of overseeing its operation and placed it under the control of the private organization, ICANN.)*

Technology Administration Act of 1998 PL: 105-309  
*(In an effort to expand the granting of research funds to all areas of the country in a more equitable fashion, the act created EPSCOT to oversee the program to expand technology activities. The legislation also created awards in the fields of health care and education under the Malcolm Baldrige program.)*

### **106<sup>th</sup> Congress**

Methane Hydrate Research and Development Act of 2000 PL: 106-193  
*(Congressman Doyle who had served on the Committee was interested in promoting an energy act that would benefit his state. The legislation was designed to find a method to efficiently extract methane, a major component of natural gas, from areas on the ocean floor.)*

### **107<sup>th</sup> Congress**

National Construction Safety Team Act PL: 107-231  
*(In the aftermath of 9/11, the Committee established a new set of procedures under NIST, which created the National Construction Safety Teams. They would have five areas of authority: identify technical causes of building failure, review response and evacuation plans, develop a set of recommendations to improve building codes, provide research concerning structural safety, and be permitted to do onsite inspections.)*

Help America Vote Act of 2002 PL: 107-252

*(As a result of the flawed Florida election process in 2000, NIST was charged with creating a standard set of rules and procedures for national elections.)*

**Inland Flood Forecasting and Warning System**

Act of 2002 PL: 107-253

*(North Carolina suffered several damaging floods that resulted from hurricanes and other tropical weather patterns, and this act required NOAA to improve its forecasting procedures, create a new type of warning system and improve the quality of local weather forecasters, train responders, and review weather trends and their future implications.)*

**Enterprise Integration Act of 2002 PL: 107-277**

*(This technical piece of legislation dealt with the Internet and the interfacing of different systems and the protection of proprietary resources. It called for the creation of software “dictionaries” that would protect each party while at the same time permit companies to interface their computer systems.)*

**Homeland Security Act of 2002 PL: 107-296**

*(In conjunction with a number of other congressional committees, the Committee developed legislation and guidelines that assisted in the creation of the Department of Homeland Security. The Committee’s main contribution to the act centered on establishing a set of science and technical standards.)*

**Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002 PL: 107-303**

*(Chairman Vernon Ehlers of Michigan was the moving force behind this legislation, which dealt with EPA overseeing contaminated sediment in the Great Lakes.)*

**Cyber Security Research and Development Act PL: 107-305**

*(With the growing importance of the Internet and the need to provide quality security, the Committee charged NSF and NIST to allot funds to protect the network from unlawful intrusions.)*

**108<sup>th</sup> Congress**

**Malcolm Baldrige Awards PL: 108-320**

*(This legislation extended the awards category to include nonprofit organizations and the government.)*

**Department of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization**

Act of 2004 PL: 108-423

*(Another technical act involving high performance computers utilized in the sciences and technologies, the legislation also extended the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 and the Savings Construction Act of 1996, which obligated all contractors dealing with the federal government to use the metric system.)*

Norman Y. Mineta Research and Special Programs  
Reorganization Act PL: 108-426

*(This act created the Research and Innovative Technology Administration, which replaced the Research and Special Programs Administration in the Department of Transportation.)*

Commercial Space Launch Amendment Act of 2004  
PL: 108-492

*(The Department of Transportation was given the task of increasing the effectiveness of safety programs in the realm of private sector launch vehicles.)*

## **109<sup>th</sup> Congress**

Energy Policy Act of 2005 PL: 109-58

*(A product of several committees and the first major energy legislation in almost ten years, the act included new educational programs and the setting of standards for future lighting, fossil and nuclear energy programs, and alternative forms of power for buses.)*

Tsunami Warning and Education Act PL: 109-424

*(In the wake of the disastrous tsunamis in the Indian Ocean on December 26, 2004, NWS and NOAA were charged with creating an effective warning system in all the bodies of water around the U.S.)*

Nat. Integrated Drought Info. Systems Act PL: 109-430

*(This legislation created NIDIS, which was established to conduct research and do assessments in order to put into place an operational drought warning program.)*

## **110<sup>th</sup> Congress**

Energy Independence PL: 110-140

*(This energy act builds on previous legislation dealing with conservation, alternative energy sources and supplies including geothermal, solar, biofuels, and the elimination of carbon from the atmosphere.)*

America COMPETES Act PL: 110-69

*(Chairman Gordon sponsored this legislation, which increased funding of NSF and restructured NIST's Advanced Technology Program into the Technological Innovation Program. The thrust of the act was to increase educational programs that will keep America competitive around the world in the fields of science and technology.)*

Methamphetamine Remediation Research Act of 2007

PL: 110-143

*(Under Chairman Gordon's leadership, the Committee developed directives for EPA and NIST to create guidelines concerning all aspects of the methamphetamine crisis at the federal, state, and local levels of government.)*

# Full and Joint Hearings, Committee on Science and Technology 85<sup>th</sup>-110<sup>th</sup> Congresses

*Note: The full and joint Committee hearing titles are listed below for each Congress. The tab numbers listed at the end of the title for each hearing are provided as a reference tool and refer to the Committee's bound hearing volumes. (See the note for the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress concerning its organization.) The information provided in brackets after each Congress denotes the total number of Committee and subcommittee hearings followed by the number of full and joint Committee hearings.*

## **85<sup>th</sup> Congress [Select Committee] (1 Hearing-1 Full or Joint)** Astronautics and Space Exploration

### **86<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> session (29 Hearings-28 Full or Joint)**

Leasing of Buildings in the Dist. of Columbia by the NASA (No. 1)  
Authorizing Appropriations to the NASA (No. 2)  
International Control of Outer Space (No. 7)  
The Ground-Cushion Phenomenon (No. 8)  
Satellites for World Communication (No. 9)  
Missile Development and Space Sciences (No. 11)  
Nuclear Explosions in Space (No. 15)  
Space Propulsion (No. 16)  
1960 NASA Authorization (No. 17)  
Scientific Manpower and Education (No. 18 and 19)  
Basic Research in Agriculture (No. 20)  
Century 21 Exposition (No. 21)  
Chemical, Biological and Radiological Warfare Agents (No. 22)  
Dissemination of Scientific Information (No. 24)  
Briefing by National Bureau of Standards (No. 25)  
Programs of Atlas and Polaris Missiles (No. 34)  
Jupiter Missile Shot- Biomedical Experiments (No. 35)  
Weather Modification (No. 36)  
Meeting with the Astronauts (No. 37)  
National Defense Plan Briefing (No. 38)  
Boron High Energy Fuels (No. 40)  
To Amend the NSF Act of 1950 (No. 41)  
Miscellaneous Reports (No. 42)  
National Medal of Science (No. 44)  
Basic Scientific and Astronautic Research in DOD (No. 45)  
Soviet Space Technology (No. 46)  
Property Rights in Inventions Made under Federal Space  
Research Contracts (No. 47)

**86<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> session** (15 Hearings-10 Full or Joint)

The Production of Documents by NASA for Committee on Science and Astronautics (No. 1)  
Transfer of the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency to NASA (No. 2)  
Review of Space Program (No. 3)  
1961 NASA Authorization (No. 4)  
To Amend NASA Act of 1958 (No. 5)  
A Bill to Make American Nationals Eligible for Scholarships and Fellowships by NSF Act of 1950 (No. 6)  
Frontiers in Oceanic Research (No. 7)  
Lunar Mapping and Construction in Support of Space Programs (No. 8)  
Establishment under the NSF of a National Science Academy (No. 14)  
Miscellaneous Committee Business (No. 15)

**87<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> session** (22 Hearings-18 Full or Joint)

Discussion of U.S. Satellite Tracking System (No. 1)  
Research and Development for Defense (No. 2)  
Project Rover (No.3)  
Space Propulsion Technology (No. 4)  
To Amend the NASA Act of 1958 (No. 5)  
Discussion of Soviet Man-in-Space Shot (No. 6)  
1962 NASA Authorization: Part 1-3 (No. 7)  
Defense Space Interests (No. 8)  
The NBS and the Space Program (No. 9)  
Equatorial Launch Sites-Mobile Sea Launch Capability (No. 10)  
Annual Review of the NSF (No. 11)  
Inflatable Structures in Space (No. 12)  
Orbital Rendezvous in Space (No. 13)  
To Amend the NASA Act of 1958 (No. 15)  
Awards of Fellowships and Scholarships under NSF Act (No. 16)  
National Meteorological Satellite Program (No. 17)  
Contemporary and Future Aeronautical Research (No. 18)  
Communications Satellites (No. 19)

**87<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> session** (18 Hearings-8 Full or Joint)

1963 NASA Authorization: Part 1 and 2 (No. 2)  
Panel on Science and Technology, Fourth Meeting (No. 3)  
NASA Lunar Orbit Rendezvous Decision (No. 6)  
NSF Briefing (No. 7)  
Limitation on Indirect Costs in Research Grants (No. 8)  
Amending the Organic Act of NBS (No. 11)  
Research on New Transportation Methods (No. 12)

Ways and Means of Effecting Economics in the National Space Program (No. 17)

**88<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> session** (7 Hearings-3 Full or Joint)

Panel on Science and Technology, Fifth Meeting (No. 1)

Space Posture (No. 2)

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Mike Waszkiewicz holds the ice coring drill while Dr. Karl Kreutz removes an ice core from the Clark Glacier in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. Dr. Kreutz's research team drilled a 160-meter core to study the regional climate from the past 2,000 years. The data will help scientists predict future climate change in the area. (Photo courtesy of National Science Foundation)